

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1797.

(FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

owing to the indulgence of the government. This indulgence was continued until it interfered with a new positive obligation, an obligation precisely the same that France herself contracted eight years subsequent to her treaty with us, and with the same power. This obligation is found in the 24th article of our treaty, and the 16th of the French treaty, with Great-Britain. Thus France and the United States alike engaged to permit no enemy of Great Britain to arm privateers in their ports, or to sell their prizes there, or in any manner to exchange them. Consequently had France remained at peace and we engaged in a war with Great-Britain, our privateers would not be permitted to sell their prizes in French ports. And by the maritime law of France prizes, except they are taken from her enemies, can stay in her ports no more than 24 hours, unless compelled by tempest to remain longer; and the sales of such prizes are forbidden under severe penalties. But notwithstanding the certainty of our right to forbid the sales of prizes in our ports, and notwithstanding the express legal command of the chief justice of the United States holding a circuit court in South Carolina in May last, prohibiting the sale of a particular prize (the British ship *Amity*) at Charleston—the French agents sold the prize vessel, and the sale received the formal sanction of the French consul. Yet even this affair has been made a subject of complaint by Mr. Adet, because the collector of that port refused a clearance to the prize vessel thus sold in defiance of the authority of the U. States, and because he also delayed until, in a new case, he should get advice, to permit the exportation of the cargo of the prize ship, which on a survey had been reported to be irreparable.

Indeed the French minister has discovered an aptitude to complain. I may cite as instances, his letters of the 9th of January and 3d of March 1796, the former, because the colours of France, which he had presented to the United States, were not permanently fixed and displayed before congress; the latter, because some printers of Almanacks, or other periodical publications in the United States, in arranging the names of the foreign ministers and agents residing amongst us, had placed those of Great-Britain, before those of France and Spain. Mr. Adet desired my declaration in writing that the government of the United States had no concern in printing the works in which the agents of the French republic were registered after those of Great-Britain, and that the works themselves might be suppressed. I gave him an answer in writing with my consent to his publishing it in the newspapers, agreeably to his request. The answer states that in matters of this kind the government did not, and could not interfere. With regard to the colours, I must observe, that in what concerns our foreign relations, the president being the sole representative of the United States, they were properly presented to him. He received them with all possible respect, and directed them to be deposited with our national archives, that both might be preserved with equal care.

It remains to notice a summary of complaints exhibited by M. De la Croix, the French minister for foreign affairs to Mr. Munroe, our minister at Paris, under the date of March 9th, 1796, to which the latter returned an answer, under the date of March 15th. These were included in Mr. Munroe's letters of the 2d of May, and received at the department of state the 19th of July. Copies of both papers, and an extract of so much of his letter as relates to this subject, are among the documents now collected.

First complaint—The inexecution of treaties.

1st. The courts of justice have taken and still take cognizance of prizes brought by French privateers into the ports of the United States.

2d. English ships of war have been admitted into those ports, even in cases prohibited by the 17th article of the treaty, that is, when they have made prizes on the French republic, or its citizens, and have also conducted thither their prizes.

3d. The consular convention has in two points become illusory. 1st. For want of giving to the consuls the means of having their decisions executed in all disputes between Frenchmen, of which the consuls have the exclusive cognizance. 2d. Because the judges charged with issuing warrants for apprehending French mariners who desert, require the original roll of the crew to be first produced. 4th. The arrest of the Corvette *Le Cassius* and her captain.

Second Complaint. The impunity of the outrage committed on the republic in the person of its minister, the citizen Fauchet, by the English ship *Africa*, in concert with the vice consul of that nation, within the waters of the United States.

Third complaint—The treaty concluded in November 1794, between the United States and Great-Britain.

Excepting the second complaint, relative to the attempt of the English ship *Africa* to

Valin vol. 2, p. 278.

seize Mr. Fauchet and his papers—and the 3d article under the first complaint relative to the consular convention, all the charges in this summary have been already examined, and we think proved to be unfounded.

As to the consular convention, many inconveniences would attend the giving to the consuls a jurisdiction to the extent contended for on the part of the French republic, to be exercised by French consuls in the ports of the United States, and consequently by American consuls in France. The inconveniences are manifestly so great as to require very explicit language in the convention of the two nations on this subject, to authorize the conclusion that such an enlarged jurisdiction was intended. It would be to erect in foreign countries complete courts of justice, with official process to compel the appearance of parties and witnesses, and to execute their decisions. And as the transactions in commerce and navigation could not in the nature of things be confined to the foreigners alone, the citizens of the country must often be necessary witnesses to those transactions, and of course rendered amenable to this foreign jurisdiction in their own country. Whereas the jurisdiction demanded is only of French consuls over French citizens in the United States; and reciprocally of American consuls over the citizens of the United States in France. From these considerations a presumption would arise, that the jurisdiction contemplated in the consular convention was to be merely voluntary, but at the same time exclusive of the courts of the country. An examination of the convention we believe will support this and no other construction. The 12th article provides that all differences and suits between Frenchmen in the U. States, and between citizens of the United States in France, and particularly all disputes between seamen and their captains, and between captains of different vessels of their nation, shall be determined by the respective consuls, either by a reference to arbitrators, or by a summary judgment without costs. "No officer of the country, civil or military, shall interfere therein or take any part whatever in the matter." This last clause alone would seem sufficient to repel the claim we are considering. Sheriffs, marshals, and their deputies cannot aid in the execution of consular decisions, because they are "officers of the country," expressly forbidden to "take any part in the matter." But was it meant that the laws should give consuls the power to appoint such executive officers of their own nation? We find no such thing in the convention. On the contrary, in the case of deserters from vessels mentioned in the 9th article, whom the consuls are authorized to cause to be arrested, they are expressly directed to apply in writing to the "Courts, judges and officers competent" to make the arrest; meaning the courts, judges and officers of the country where the consuls reside. Besides, if power could be given to consuls to appoint officers to execute their decisions, these officers must of course have their fees or compensation to be paid by one or other of the parties: But the twelfth article declares that the consular judgments shall be "without costs."

To these observations I subjoin the deliberate opinions of two respectable lawyers, Mr. Harrison of New York, and Mr. Bradford, late attorney general of the United States. "I have considered the 12th article of the convention between his late most Christian majesty and the United States of America, and also the act of Congress concerning consuls and vice-consuls, as far as it prescribes the duty of marshals of the United States, and it is my opinion that the marshals are not bound by law to execute any sentence of a French consul, arising under the said article.

RICHARD HARRISON.
Attorney United States, for the New-York district

"New-York, March 6, 1794."
"I have considered the convention and act above referred to, and I perfectly coincide in the opinion given by the attorney of the United States for the district of New-York.

WM. BRADFORD.
"Philadelphia, 14th March, 1794."

The other complaint under this head is, that the judges who are charged (by an act of congress) to issue warrants of arrest against deserters from French vessels, have required the original ship's roll to prove that the men alleged to have deserted, were a part of the crew; in contempt of the 5th article which admits in the tribunals of both countries copies certified by the consul.

If we look at the 9th article of the consular treaty, we shall see that the consuls who demand the arrest of deserters from vessels of their nation, must prove "by an exhibition of the registers of the vessels or ship's roll, that those men were a part of the crew." It is apparent that the original roll, and not a copy is here referred to; nor indeed is the contrary pretended: But it is said that the 5th article admits certified consular copies as evidence in the courts of both nations. But the 5th article appears to have no relation to the subject of the 9th. It

stipulates that "the consuls respectively shall have the exclusive right of receiving in their chancery, on board of vessels, the declarations and all other acts which the captains, masters, crews, passengers and merchants of their nation, may choose to make there, even their testaments and their disposals by last will: And the copies of the said acts, duly authenticated by the said consul under the seal of their consulate, shall receive faith in law, equally as their originals would."

The ship's roll (or shipping paper) of a vessel's crew is not an act to be done, before the consul, but the evidence of a private agreement between the captain of a vessel and his crew; and when he alleges that any of them have deserted, the 9th article requires this original evidence of the fact to be produced to the judge as the ground on which he shall issue his warrant to arrest them. And this is the construction put on this article by the judges; and for ought I know, without any diversity of opinion. The difference alleged by Mr. Fauchet in one of his letters to the Secretary of state I have enquired into; and find he was under a mistake. And the mistake arose probably from this circumstance, that when from the information of the consul there was danger that the deserter would wholly escape unless instantly apprehended, the judge has issued his warrant to arrest and bring before him the alleged deserter; but when brought, that the judge has not committed the man, or delivered him to the consul, unless the original roll was produced to prove him one of the ship's crew.

As to the outrage against Mr. Fauchet by the *Africa* man of war, in attempting to seize him and his papers within the jurisdiction of the United States, and Capt. Home's insult on their authority, I do not know what measures more efficacious could have been taken by the Executive than those which were adopted, to obtain satisfaction. After waiting a reasonable time for explanations on the part of Capt. Home, and of Mr. Moore, the English vice-consul, and receiving none, the President revoked the exequatur of the vice consul, and desired the governor of Rhode-Island, where the *Africa* had been lying, to communicate to Capt. Home the demand of the President—that he should immediately remove from a station within the jurisdiction of the United States where he had violated their rights; and further to make known to him, that in forty-eight hours after the requisition should be communicated to him, all intercourse between the citizens of the United States and his ship should be forbidden. It is very true that the exequatur of the British vice consul was withdrawn expressly for his knowingly transmitting to the governor of Rhode-Island a most insulting letter from Capt. Home: Because although he was on board the *Africa* when the attempt was made against Mr. Fauchet, the President had no evidence of his co-operation. The minister of the United States in London, was directed to represent to that court the conduct of Capt. Home, and to demand his exemplary punishment. It was not to be expected that he would be judged unheard; and consequently much delay must have ensued. From her station on the coast of North America, the *Africa* went to the West Indies. Seeing sometime since by an article in the newspapers, that the *Africa* was returning to England, our minister in London was reminded of this affair, that the demand of satisfaction might be renewed.

(For the remainder, see the last Page.)

THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM RAGSDALE, jun. deceased, will be offered for sale at Prince George Courthouse, on Tuesday the 14th of March next, being court day. The Estate consists of NEGROES, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a part of which will be sold for cash and the balance on a credit of 12 months, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, to the

February 20, 1797. ADMINISTRATOR.

J. & E. Newcomb,
HAVE just received an additional supply of the following articles:
Prime Jamaica SUGARS,
Loaf, ditto,
Bell Green COFFEES,
Old Jamaica RUM,
New-England, ditto,
French and Apple BRANDY,
Lisbon and Teneiffe WINE.

ALSO,
An elegant assortment of Ladies Necklaces, Lockets, Chains, and Ear-Drops—and an assortment of Tea-Bowls and Waiters. All of which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

Peterburg, Feb. 15, 1797.

NOTICE.

AS I expect to leave this place in a short time, all persons who are indebted to me on my own account, or on account of LEE and TAPLEY, are requested to come forward and discharge their respective balances, as no indulgence will be granted after the first day of April next. In my absence Mr. Joseph P. Pool is authorized to receive payment for any debts due as above, and grant discharge for the same. All those who have demands against me, are requested to come forward, that they may be settled.

JOHN LEE
Peterburg, February 9, 1797.

Peterburg, Nov. 1, 1796.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of
John and William Bell.
He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months.

JOHN BELL.
John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following
Fancy Goods and Groceries,
from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other fashionable Goods, from Liverpool.—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassi- meres and Swandowns, Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs, Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary, Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Mus- lins, Ribbons, Lace and Edg- ings, and a neat assort- ment of Satins, Luf- tings, and Perfuans, Table and Tea China, in sets.	Glass and Queens ware assorted, Fresh Teas, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneiffe Wines— (the Madeira warranted 4 years old) Bar Iron, Castings, Salt, Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Rum, French and Apple Brandies, Cheese, Chacolate, Black and Cayenne Pep- per, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.
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Peterburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Peterburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook street, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the State about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be filed in court, and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.

Peterburg, October 31, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Caswell county, North Carolina, the 11th instant, a likely NEGRO FELLOW named DAVY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, his face inclined to be hollow, square shoulders, and well made; had on when he went away, a pair of striped overalls, one side of the seat of which was white, a short white hunting shirt of thread and cotton; has with him a printed stamped jacket of homespun cotton, a green sagathy coat, and a pair of copperas cotton breeches. He was last in Dinwiddie county, and I think is now about Peterburg. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure the above negro, so that I get him, or who will deliver him to me.

ROBERT LONG.
February 20, 1797.

Peterburg, Feb. 18, 1797.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she intends to open a

SCHOOL,
On the first of March, in the stone house of the late Charles Russell (for a few quarters) for the purpose of teaching young Ladies those pleasing accomplishments the TAMBOUR and EMBROIDERY, together or apart, which ever proves most agreeable to the learners. The customary mode of teaching will be observed, consequently School will be opened at ten in the morning and end at one o'clock in the afternoon. Ladies may also be furnished with any kind of drawing on silk, muslin, or any kind of stuff, agreeable to any pattern they chuse, on reasonable terms.

Those who are disposed to favour her with their commands, will please to leave their names as early as possible, that the necessary preparations may be made for the same, when the terms will be made known, and samples of work shewn, by
FRANCES W. STURDIVANT.

The Partnership of
John Wilder, & Co.

BEING this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to that concern are to make payment to JOHN WILDER, who will settle all claims against the Copartnership.

WILLIAM KNOX.

JOHN WILDER.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public, and begs leave to inform them, that the business which in future he carries on in the same place by himself. He is under the necessity of requesting all those who stand indebted to the late concern to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to discharge the claims against it.

JOHN WILDER.
Peterburg, February 6, 1797.

Peterburg, February 15, 1797.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Inspection of Tobacco is again opened at BARKSDALE'S WAREHOUSE, under the direction of Messrs. Scott & Anderson.
EDWIN FORT, Agent
for the Proprietors.

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T O R E N T,

Until the first of October, 1797.

TWO excellent Stores, Lum-
ber Houses, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook
street. Enquire of
R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.

NASSAU, February 7.

On Saturday his majesty's armed brig *Charlotte*, Lieutenant Douglas, came in from a cruise. The *Charlotte* fell in with a fleet from Havannah to the windward ports of Cuba, under convoy of two frigates, and cut off the hindmost vessel; but after taking some small arms, &c. out, was obliged by one of the frigates bearing down, to relinquish her.

Yesterday the privateer *Fortune of War*, Adams, returned from a cruise. Capt. Adams fell in with an American, who informed him that the *Severn*, Capt. West, had driven the French privateer *Revenge* on a reef to the leeward of Burrico, where it is supposed the people were all lost, the sea running so high as to prevent the *Severn's* boats getting to their assistance. He also mentioned, that the *Severn* had taken two rich outward bound Spanish ships, and sent them into the Mole.

February 10.

A wrecking vessel came in this morning with a load of flour, saved from the wreck of an American schooner lost on Henegaga. There was no person at or near the wreck when the vessel was in with. "The *William of Baltimore*," was pointed out her stern.

Several Americans from Cape Francois, were lately spoken with in the passages to windward, who said there have recently been some very serious disturbances at the Cape, between the French and Brigands.

SAVANNAH, February 14.

Yesterday arrived brig *Independant*, Capt. Boyd, 16 days from Barbadoes; the captain of which informs, that a packet had arrived there from England, and brought news that a Spanish and French fleet of 38 sail of the line, had chased 14 sail of English into Lisbon; and that 23 millions of money had been raised in England by subscription, to carry on the war. He further informs, that Capt. Atkins, in the schooner *Speedwell*, from Penobscot, was taken by a French privateer, and sent into Guadalupe; and that another schooner had failed from Barbadoes for Connecticut, named the *Jenny and Hannah*, three days after, was boarded by the same privateer that took Capt. Atkins, who was then on board. They robbed the captain of all his clothes, money, watch, &c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.

A number of loaded ships, destined for foreign ports, have been detained here a long time, and are still detained, for the want of sea letters. A mercantile correspondent, who feels himself materially interested, is somewhat astonished at the calmness with which the worthy and very attentive federal officers of this port suffer the odium of this neglect to rest upon themselves. It cannot certainly be owing to a want of vigilance and foresight in these officers; but the blame will undoubtedly continue to fall upon them, until they do themselves the justice to point out the department from whose neglect the grievance arises. One would suppose that the merchants of the United States were sufficiently embarrassed by the measures of foreign governments, without being forced to submit to an evil of such magnitude thro' the neglect of the officers of their own.

February 21.

Arabian account of Joseph's escape, as given in the Alcoran.

"Potiphar, hesitating between his wife and Joseph, did not look upon his wife's having torn a piece of Joseph's robe, as any weighty proof of the young man's crime. There was, at that time, in the wife's chamber, a child in a cradle.

"Joseph said, that he had forcibly taken hold of his robe, and tore it in the child's presence. Potiphar asked the child, who, it seems, was a very pregnant wit for his age. The child said to Potiphar, See whether the robe be torn before or behind, if before, it shows that Joseph was for laying hands on your wife, and that the blood on her defence; if behind, it is plain your wife ran after him, thus did this child's genius clear up Joseph's innocence."

WILMINGTON, February 23.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Benjamin Gardner, to his owners in this town, dated Cape Nicholas Mole, January 24.

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you, that after being detained seven days by the Dictator, Capt. Wellen, who recaptured the schooner after being in possession of the French Republic privateer eight days, and within two hours fall of Port de Paix, I am liberated by paying three hundred and fifty dollars. I expect to sail for Port-au Prince this day, under convoy, to dispose of the rest of my cargo, as there is no stirring without one, for the French and Spanish cruisers, who take every American vessel to or from British ports, which with their cargoes are condemned and sold.

"A brig belonging to John Blount, of Washington, from New Providence, bound to Jamaica, taken the same morning as myself, is totally condemned."

Friday last arrived here the schooner *Robinson Crusoe*, Thomas C. Church, in 13 days from St. Kitts. Capt. Church left Barbadoes the 7th January, the day after was taken by a French privateer schooner called *Reancy*, Capt. Boffin Nevarre, and carried into Point Petre, Guadeloupe, where he was robbed of all his money and every thing else worth taking, and himself and mate put on board a guardship, where they were kept 7 days on prisoners allowance, without being permitted to write or send on shore; at the expiration of which time he was released, and had the schooner delivered up to him, but his papers were detained from him at Point Petre, until he went there for them, and was then obliged to give an extravagant price to obtain them.

Captain Church informs that the French take all American vessels bound to or from English ports, and behave in a most scandalous manner to the captains and crews, by putting them in jail or turning them ashore, without even the means of procuring a meal.

Captain Church failed from Point Petre January 27, and was taken the next day by an English privateer belonging to Benjamin Amory, and carried into St. Kitts, where he was detained four days and then cleared.

Captain Slocum, who arrived on Saturday last in six days from New-Providence, informs that an attack on that place by the French and Spanish was daily expected, which caused great preparations of defence. The day after Capt. Slocum failed, he fell in with four large ships, which he took to be French, and from their not speaking him, he supposed them to be destined against that Island.

The schooner *Two Brothers*, Capt. Jones than Glover, from this port, was cut away on New 1° opail Islet, the 10th inst. vessel and cargo lost, and Capt. Glover's father drowned in attempting to swim ashore—fortunately the rest of the crew were saved.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20.

The ship *Three Friends*, Capt. Sherry, arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, failed from the Texel on the 15th December.

By Capt. Sherry, we are informed, that on the 28th November, the prohibition of the importation of West India produce from England, was again taken off.

Rice was from 54 to 55, and thought falling.

It was said, that the Empress of all the Russias, the great CATHERINE, was dead.

No expectation of PEACE.—It was feared that the negotiation at Paris would fall through.

France having shut the British out of almost all the European ports, it was expected that they would extend this object also to the ports of Hamburg and Bremen.

Several passengers came in the *Three Friends*.—Capt. Sherry spoke nothing to impede his passage.

The owners of the *Three Friends*, favoured us with papers to December 1, which contain some important articles, of which the following is a hasty abstract:—

A Vienna account of November 16, says, the Austrians had been beaten in Italy with great loss, but that another campaign was fixed; forty thousand Croats had been engaged, and it was expected an army of four hundred thousand would be embodied early, as the Emperor would never suffer any REPUBLICS to be established in Italy under the protection of the French.

Little was said at Vienna on the subject of peace.

At the first bombardment of Kehl, about the 10th November, the Austrians lost three thousand killed, and that it was supposed, if the French held out six weeks, of sixty-five thousand besieging Austrians, one quarter at least would be killed. No later accounts appear on this subject.

In the National Convention at the Hague, November the 28th, debate was had on the subject of the new constitution, when many petitions were presented, of which one hundred and thirty four were from Amsterdam, requesting that in the formation of the seven provinces into a republic, there might be unity and individuality, to support which principles they would expend their lives and fortunes.

The reported plan did not express the principles of unity and indivisibility, a debate therefore ensued (after the petitions were read) in which there was much warmth, whether they would proceed to debate it as the basis of their constitution, or have a new report brought in—finally, November twenty nine, on the appeal nominal, it was decided to proceed on the present report, sixty six to fifty two.

PETERSBURG, March 3.

The president and directors of the Potomac canal company have advertised the public, that the navigation of the river Potomac, between the Great and Little Falls, has been so improved during the uncommon low water of the last season, that boats may pass with great safety—that the locks at the Little Falls are now, and have, for some time past, been in use—that to facilitate the transportation through the river, the company are making arrangements to convey articles for the present season, with safety, facility and expedition, through the course of the lock seats at the Great Falls and put them on board boats in the river below, where they will be conveyed to the tide water—and they have also provided accommodations for the storage of such produce at the Great Falls, as may be sent for transportation down the river, and cannot immediately on its arrival, be put on board boats below—preparations will be made to receive and transport flour as aforesaid, by the 13th February. The operation of conveying articles thro' this channel, will not, in any measure, interrupt the work carrying on to complete the locks at the Great Falls, as no tools can be received at that place, until the locks are completed, a moderate compensation for receiving and transporting flour, as aforesaid, will be demanded.

No further accounts were received by the last mail on the subject of the French Directory, having revoked their order for taking American vessels; we

therefore presume that the reports on this subject are premature.

By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the third Monday in this Month, is the day appointed for the election of Representatives to Congress.

The middle price of wheat, at Devizes market, in England, the beginning of December last, was 7s. 6d. per bushel.—In Warminster market, at the same period, it was 8s. 1d. per bushel.

PETERSBURG THEATRE.

The last Night but One.

For the Benefit of Mrs. GREEN.

On Monday Evening, March 6, 1797, Will be PERFORMED,

An Historical DRAMA, called THE SURRENDER OF CALAIS; OR,

GALLIC HEROISM.

To which will be added THE CRITIC; OR,

A Tragedy Rehearsed.

Tickets to be had as before, and of Mrs. Green, at Mr. W. Frazer's Bollingbrook Street.

Fellow-Citizens of Virginia.

It is with deep concern that I am this day informed, by a letter from Major-General S. Hopkins, dated 8th instant, that a spurious report has prevailed in Virginia, that Congress had laid an embargo; which has operated greatly to the detriment of the citizens, as it has been made a pretext for reducing the price of the staple produce of your industry, Tobacco—and that you should be led away to your injury by such an unfounded falacious report, is matter of some surprise to me; for was it possible for my constituents to believe that I would have been silent on such an occasion? None of my past conduct could possibly justify such a belief. But least that abominable imposition should be farther propagated upon you, I take this public method to undeceive you, by saying, that the subject of an embargo has not been even mentioned in Congress—the ice has been a sufficient embargo since the 30th of December; and the interest of the merchants, if necessary, will embargo their vessels in future; for no earthly cause does or has existed that ought to excite the interposition of the General Government.

If such a measure had been even proposed, and I had not taken the earliest opportunity to apprise you of it, I never could have claimed your friendship or suffrage again—yea more, I should have deserved your execration and vengeance.

I ask you to look back to the proceedings of every session in which I have had the honor of a seat, and point out, if you can, one instance of any measure that you were immediately interested in, where I did not seize the first moment to apprise you by the most prompt and effectual means in my power, not only by letter but in the public prints of our State—and if so, the fair deduction on this occasion was, that as I gave you no information, that no such measure was adopted or proposed—for if it had been only proposed, I should have known it would effect the price of produce, and would most certainly have informed you. THOMAS CLABORNE. Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1797.

Negroes and Land for sale.

I HAVE four young Female NEGROES, that have been accustomed to house-work, for sale. Terms Cash, or such a Credit as may be agreed on.

Also several TRACTS of LAND in the counties of Dinwiddie, Surry, and Mecklenburg, which I wish to dispose of on reasonable terms.

DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, March 1, 1797.

ECLIPSE.

Will stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's plantation in Prince George county, and will be let to Mares at Forty Shillings the season. Pasturage gratis, but the subscriber will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

ECLIPSE is a very fine Cheftout Sorrel, five feet three inches high, well marked, and of elegant figure. He was got by Obscurity; his dam by Apollo, his grandam by Old Vassant, and his great grandam by Trysall.

WILLIAM COLE.

March 2, 1797.

FOR SALE,

Twenty Head of CATTLE, Raised in the neighbourhood of Town. Apply to WILLIAM DAVIES.

Blandford, February 24, 1797.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from cutting or cultivating my Land in Charlotte county, known by the name of Brewer's Tract, as they may expect to suffer for the same. The Land is for Sale—the terms may be made known by applying to JOHN HITCHCOCK. Dinwiddie, February 9, 1797.

NEWMARKET RACES.

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in May next, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the former rule.

1st. day a purse of 100l. 4 mile heats. 2d. day a purse of 100 dolls. 2 mile heats. 3d. day a sweepstake, entrance 20 guineas.

Those gentlemen who are desirous of being subscribers to the Sweepstake, may, by early application have the weight and distance to suit them.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

A SADDLE will be run for over the above course the last Saturday in every month, till the Fall Races are over, and to commence the last Saturday in this month.—The first saddle will be for untried nags, mile heats with a catch on each. J. B. March 3, 1797.

Mecklenburg, January 30, 1797.

AS Mr. John A. Folkes, my present Tutor, on account of his ill state of health, wishes to decline his profession, any gentleman qualified to undertake the management of a Grammar School, would find liberal encouragement in succeeding him. The profits of the School at present amount to upwards of 200 dollars, with board, lodging and washing clear, and provided Mr. Folkes's health would permit him to attend to a larger number of pupils, much greater profits might be calculated on. To any gentleman who comes well recommended, the School will be given up immediately, but provided no application is made sooner, the School will be conducted as formerly until the first of May.

LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. A gentleman who understands the French Language would be preferred.

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation whereon the subscriber lately lived, in Prince George county, about 3 and a half miles from Petersburg, known by the name of the WOODLANDS—their is a good dwelling house and the necessary office houses thereon.—For terms, apply to Col. Peter Eppe, of Prince George, who is fully authorized to dispose of the premises, and who will show the lands, &c. to any person inclinable to purchase. If not immediately sold, it may be rented for one year, apply as above.

CAD. JONES.

February 21, 1797.

ALSO a Valuable Tract of Land lying in the county of Dinwiddie, 28 miles from Petersburg.—For particulars, apply to Gen. Joseph Jones.

CAD. JONES.

February 21, 1797.

JUST ARRIVED,

Fresh Raisins,	Coriander Comfits,
Currants,	Cinnamon,
Candied Orange Peel,	Mace,
Barley Sugar,	Cloves,
Sugar Candy,	Nutmegs,
Caraway Comfits,	Salt Petre,
Peppermint drops,	Tamarinds, &c.

W. MOORE,

Who has received in Addition to his former Stock,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDECINES,

Perfumery, Confectionary, Shop Furniture,

Toys, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on

the lowest Terms.

A L S O,

Hatters Bow-strings,	Patent Buff Ball,
Aqua Fortis,	Plush Brushes fordito,
Verdigrease,	Sealing Wax Red and Black,
Oil of Vitriol,	Wafers,
Quicksilver,	Cathie Soap white and mixed,
Red Tartar,	Patent Water Colours in Boxes, from 1s. to 4s.
Copperas,	Camel Hair Pencils,
Logwood,	Indian Rubber,
Crucibles,	Gold Leaf,
Pumice Stone,	Tooth Brushes,
Borax,	Court Plaster,
Spanish Annatto, &c.	Shaving Boxes.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead,
Vermillion,
Gamboge,
Patent Yellow,
King's Yellow,
Prussian Blue, 1, 2, & 3,
Stone Oaker,
Amber,
Gum Copal,
Shell-Lac,
Spt. Turpentine.

ESSENCES OF

Bergamot,
Lavender,
Lemmon,
Musk,
Thyme,
Rosemary,
Rhodium,
Glass Cylinders for Electrical Machines,
Nipple Pipes & Glass,
Marble and Glass Mortars,
Glass Funnels,
Glass Stoppers, and Specie Bottles of all sizes,
Vials in Sorts,
Glass and Cork Stoppers,
Smelling Bottles,
Elastic Steel Trusses,

ALSO,

Will be opened in a few days, a Large Quantity of

GROUND RED WOOD, ditto MAD.

DER and FUSTIC.

Petersburg, December 1, 1796. (15)

ODE to COLUMBUS.
 Tune "When earth's foundation first was laid."
 [By Mr. Turnbull, of the Theatre.]

I
 WHEN from the ports of ancient Spain
 Columbus first his sails unfurl'd,
 The sea-green Nereides of his train
 Thus cheer'd him midst the wat'ry world:
 "Hail, great Columbus! succeeding times shall see
 A new creation rais'd by thee!"

II
 Thou shalt the happy land behold,
 Where lavish plenty laugh around,
 Her trees lurching'd with fruits of gold,
 Fields with spontaneous harvests crown'd.
 Hail, great Columbus! succeeding times shall see
 A new creation rais'd by thee!"

III
 There arts and industry shall rise,
 The swelling canals commerce bend,
 There cities' fires shall pierce the skies,
 And walls and lofty towers ascend.
 Hail, great Columbus! succeeding times shall see
 A new creation rais'd by thee!"

IV
 Ambitious pow'rs shall hear a far,
 The wonders of those blissful climes,
 Plow her gulfed fields with war,
 And stain their fame with blackest crimes.
 Hail, great Columbus! succeeding times shall see
 A new creation rais'd by thee!"

V
 But Freedom guardian of the land,
 In her right hand the hero brings,
 By Heaven appointed to command,
 And curb the pow'r of mighty Kings.
 Hail, brave commander! succeeding times shall see
 Their friend and guardian still in thee!"

VI
 So long as Phœbus glows the morn
 And Cynthia cheers the evening hours,
 While smiling Autumn fills the horn,
 And Flora decks the earth with flowers,
 So long, Columbus! thy happy land shall be
 The seat of Arts and Liberty!"

(Concluded from the Second Page.)

Although the subject of M. De la Croix's third and last complaint (the British treaty) has been already discussed, allow me here to make a few remarks. He says "It will be easy to prove that the United States in this treaty have knowingly and evidently sacrificed their connections with the Republic, and the most essential and least contested prerogatives of neutrality."—The reverse of what the Minister considers to *easy to prove*, we think has been demonstrated. Our legal binding connections with France, we always considered as being formed by our treaties. And we say with confidence that we have not "knowingly" violated these in a single article. If individuals have at any time infringed them, the government has been sincere and diligent in its endeavours to redress the wrong. If the ties of affection, of warm, enthusiastic friendship have been weakened, the cause is to be sought for not in the acts of the American government; which have been constantly directed to the preservation of our peace with all nations. These ties did not depend on treaties. It was our friendship to France, contracted during our revolution, and our partiality for the cause of liberty and self government, for which the engaged in *her own* that made us endure numerous injuries almost without complaining. We were not willing to ascribe to the Republic the outrages of her Ministers against the laws, the sovereignty, and the dignity of the United States, or the exceptionable style of the communications. Even when for such flagrant aggressions, often repeated, we desired the recal of one of her Ministers it was done in the most soothing language, and in the meantime, lest the interests of the Republic should suffer, he was permitted to exercise his functions in all cases in which those interests could be affected. When his successor arrived, he officially requested that the offending Minister might be apprehended, that he might be sent to France: But the government, satisfied by his removal, declined the measure. Some irritations were experienced from that successor—What sensations have been produced by Mr. Adet's notes, your own feelings, on the perusal, will enable you to judge. If he intended to excite the general indignation of our citizens, he is not disappointed: But it is presumed this was not the object. After an exhibition of complaints in a style so exceptionable, he could add

but one more improper act, that of publishing his notes in the newspapers: He had scarcely transmitted them to the Executive, before he forwarded them to the printer for publication.

From the foregoing statement we trust it will appear, that there has been no attempt in the government of the United States to violate our treaty or weaken our engagements with France. That whatever resistance it has opposed to the measures of her agents, the maintenance of the laws and sovereignty of the United States and their neutral obligations have rendered indispensable: That it has never acquiesced in any acts violating our rights or interfering with the advantages stipulated to France; but, on the contrary, has opposed them by all the means in its power: That it has withheld no succours from France that were compatible with the duties of neutrality to grant: That as by their independent political rights as by the express provisions of the commercial treaty with France, the United States were at full liberty to enter into commercial treaties with any other nation, and consequently with Great Britain: That no facts manifesting a partiality to that country, have been, and I add, that none such can be produced.

Of the propriety and justice of these conclusions you will endeavour to satisfy the French government: And conscious of the rectitude of our own proceedings, during the whole course of the present war, we cannot but entertain the most sanguine expectations that they will be satisfied. We even hope that this has been already accomplished, and that you will be saved from the pain of renewing a discussion which the government has entered upon with regret. Your mission and instructions prove its solicitude to have prevented this necessity, and the sincerity of its present hopes, that your endeavours, agreeably to those instructions, "to remove jealousies and obviate complaints, by shewing that they are groundless—to restore confidence so unoriginately and injuriously impaired—to explain the relative interests of both countries, and the real sentiments of your own," have been attended with success. And as a consequence thereof, we rely on the repeal of the orders which expose our commerce to indefinite injuries, which militate with the obligations of treaties and our rights, as a neutral nation.

I have the honor to be,
 With great respect,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
 Carefully collated with the original
 in the Office of the Department of State,
GEO. TAYLOR, Jun.
 Chief Clerk.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Just received by the MARTIN,
 And for sale by A. ADAMS,
 At his MEDICINE SHOP,
 Opposite Bollingbrook Street.

EARLY Golden	Spinage,
Hotspur Peas,	Orange Carrot,
Large Marrowfat, do.	Culled P. flys,
Early Six Weeks, do.	Solid Celery,
Early York Cabbage,	Red Beet,
Do. Sugar Loaf, do.	Alps agus,
Do. Batteries, do.	Early Cauliflower,
Large Drumhead, do.	Red Cabbage,
Do. Winter, do.	Green Savoy Cabbage,
Winter Kail,	Yellow, do. do.
Salmon Radish,	Purple Brocoli,
Turnip Radish,	Green, do.
Cabbage Lettuce,	White Spanish Onions,

Also an assortment of
 Genuine Medicines, as usual,
 Petersburg, Feb. 9, 1797.

Blank Bonds for sale
 at this Office.

The noted thorough bred Horse PRESIDENT,



WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable at Poplar Mount, Brunswick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Mother's ferries, and 10 miles from St. Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and one and fivepence to the groom; mares may be entered for twenty dollars—the season will commence the first of March, and end the 10th of August.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful apple grey, rising nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horse on the continent. Good and extensive pasturage well enclosed, gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the most moderate terms, and the boys sent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horse Clockfast, out of Old Polly; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Polly's dam brought the noted running mare Betty Baker, Poll also brought Young Flimnap, so far for his performances any distance. President is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been successful, having taken a purse at Newbern, and distancing several fine horses; also at Hick's Ford, after covering a full season, and it is the opinion of all the best judges who see him perform, that he is equal to any horse on the continent, for either speed or bottom.

BRUNSWICK, February 20, 1797.

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOR, Esq. of Mount Airy, Virginia.



A Beautiful Grey

will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Greenville county, 15 miles from Petersburg, and 8 miles from Hick's Ford, and will cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the season, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money must be paid at the stable door, and the Five Guineas may be discharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1st day of August, at which time the season will expire. Good and extensive pasturage gratis, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents. The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been often published, that it is unnecessary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.
 Greenville, January 23, 1797. colt

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full sixteen hands high, beautifully FORMED and MARKED.



STANDS the ensuing

season, at my stable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the season, which may be discharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1st day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to ensure a mare being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare out to the horse. Those persons who put by insurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be answerable for the same.

As DARE-DEVIL,
 Is admitted by all unprejudiced persons to be at least equal to any horse now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I presume is unnecessary; suffice it therefore to say he was got by Magnet, his dam Hecbe by Christolite, out of P. O. P. a full sister to O'Kelly's Eclipse, for which consult the Callenders, as also those of 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in those years, having run eighteen public races, and proved successful in thirteen of them, besides a number of hard runs, as a trial horse.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Season will commence on the 15th day of February and end as usual. Extensive pasturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.
 February 6, 1797. (cp. if.)

The noted thorough bred HORSE

MELZAR,



BRED by Col. John

Hulkins, of King & Queen county, now in high perfection, will stand at my stable in Brunswick county, four miles above the courthouse, will cover Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the season; but may be discharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the first day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (cash) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to ensure a Mare with foal, and one half dollar to the groom. The season will commence on the first day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of August. Good and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, gratis, and the greatest care taken of Mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Mares will be fed if required, and boys sent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be six years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full sixteen hands high; his form and points will stand the test of the most critical observer. MELZAR was got by the imported Horse Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horse Vampire, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fisher; Vampire was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr. Crofts of Baltimore.

BURWELL WILKES.
 Brunswick, February 6, 1797. 4m

Stop Thief!



STOLEN out of my stable, on the night of Wednesday the 1st of this month, a likely bright BAY HORSE, about five feet high, nine or ten years old, shod all round, no particular mark or brand that I recollect, much rubbed with Waggon gear, a small ear on his back, paces, trots and gallops very well, and holds his tail much to one side when rode. Whoever will deliver me the horse near Dinwiddie courthouse, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, and on conviction of the Thief, the further sum of Eight Dollars—or I will liberally reward any person who will give me such information as will enable me to get him.

JOHN PEGRAM, Jun.
 February 23, 1797. (cp. if.)

For Liverpool,

THE SHIP

MONTEZUMA,

WILLIAM HOWARD, Master,
 Burthen 600 Hogheads Tobacco.

NOW loading at CITY POINT, will sail by the first of March, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or for passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT MOORE.
 Who has imported in the above ship QUEENSWARE in Crates, LIVERPOOL SALT in Sacks, &c. &c.
 Petersburg, Feb. 3, 1797.

BARIRON,

By the Ton,

For Sale by ROBERT MOORE.
 Petersburg, January 17, 1797.

C. MASSENBURG,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for their favours. Being anxious of settling his accounts up to the last year, earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment.—Those concerned will see the necessity of this measure, as the business in future will be conducted under the firm of

Massemburg & Massemburg,
 at GALEN'S HEAD,
 Cross Street,

Where they have for sale a general assortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted. Also Nutmegs, Cinamon, Cloves, Mace, Sassafras, Anise, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil of Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the best RED and PALE BARK, that will be sold low by the 100 weight.
 Petersburg, January 18, 1797.

The Subscriber has Several
LIKELY HORSES,
 Which he will Sell for Cash or on a short Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.
 December 12, 1796. (cp. if.)

FOR SALE,

ATTRACT of Land in Dinwiddie

county, containing 2.33 acres, and being about fifteen miles from Petersburg, and four from the court house. For terms apply to Mr. Henry Thweatt, near Petersburg, or the subscriber in Halifax county.
 THOMAS THWEATT.
 Halifax, Feb. 10, 1797.

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
G O O D S,
 comprehending almost every useful and fashionable article, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready payment.
 Petersburg, October 28, 1796. (cp. if.)

DANCING-SCHOOL.

LOUIS ROUSSELL

respectfully informs the Public, that his School is open at the Mason's Hall, Blandford, and will meet the fourth Wednesday in every month, and continue four days.
 Feb. 28, 1797. (cp. if.)

On Saturday, the 4th day of March next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of JESSE WILKINSON, dec. in Prince-George county,

ALL the estate of the deceased, consisting of a very valuable Tract of Land, with a large and commodious dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, lying on the main road leading from Petersburg to Suffolk courthouse, and about ten miles from Petersburg.—This place is well calculated for a Tavern, and has been kept as such for many years.—There will also be sold at the same time, a variety of household and kitchen furniture; twelve months credit will be given for all sums above five pounds, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

MARY WILKINSON, Adm'x.
 February 20, 1797.

February 23, 1797.
CAME to my plantation in Prince-George county, about the end of December last, one Red

BRINDLED ST. EER,
 Of middle size, appears to be 7 or 8 years old, with no mark as I can recollect. Polter up and appraised to 4—18s.
 NOEL QUESNEL.